Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser:

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

NUMBER 2000] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1799. [VOLUME XV.

☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

For Sale,

The SCHOONER,

THREE SISTERS

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 700 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.

No. 47, Penn-street.

feb. 6. §

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the Insurance of shipping will be opened on Monday next, 28th inst. at No. 95 South Front-street—where a share of the public patronage is solicited

N. & J. FRAZIER.

jan. 25. d1w 3awim

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 129, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 22w

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, jun.

Who has For Sale,

TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, jun.

august 3 §

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW

M A R I A,

HANS OLOF KOCK, *commander.*

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well-taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

10 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine

1 pair nine pound Cannon

A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

4000lbs Fine Flora Indigo

23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, }
November 28 } §

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS

HAVING taken Mr. Warrel, jun. as a partner, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that they propose opening their school immediately on their arrival from Baltimore, of which due notice will be given in this paper.

Private tuition in families as usual.

Terms and time of beginning will be made known in a future advertisement.

Feb. 7 dtf

Madras Handkerchiefs.

An elegant assortment, just received, And for Sale, by

ISAAC LOYD,

Next to No. 44, South Wharves.

feb 7 ¶ d1w

To be Let,

A House and three Acres of Land,

Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.

feb. 7 §

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

feb 1 d10t

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.

dec 29 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle. ne. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.

December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
JOHN HALL. } Assignees of J. Thomas.

dec. 31. dtf

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 9 §

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No. 187, south Second street,

—VIZ —

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. senshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan 24 §

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov. 24

ABNER BRIGGS,

Of the City of Philadelphia,

STOREKEEPER,

HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.

GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.

January 2 wed.&fr.6w

For Sale,

Deliverable at Norfolk,

A CARGO OF

Honduras Mahogany, & Logwood.

For terms apply to

PHILIPS, CRAMOND, & CO.

February 9.

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store, No. 136, Market-street, will in future be carried on by MR. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Willis.

No. 78, North Front near Arch street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

dec 21 §

NOTICE.

Is given to all those indebted to the firms of

Jackson & Evens,
John B. Evens, & Co.
Evens & Bullock,
Whitton, Evens & Co. and
John B. Evens.

THAT the Subscriber is fully authorized to adjust and settle the affairs of those concerns; and that SUITS will be indiscriminately commenced on all accounts that remain unpaid on the 20th day of March next.

John B. Evens,

No, 119, South Third-street

feb 2 eod6w

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 63 Acres situate in Newton Township, Delaware county, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and one half from Friends Meeting House: there are on the premises a Dwelling-House, Barn and Stables and several springs of water; also an apple orchard and several hundred peach trees, a meadow well watered and ten or twelve acres of good woodland For terms apply at No. 8, White Horse Alley; or to the subscriber on the premises.

ABNER MOORE.

2d mo. 6, 12aw3w

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D COXE, esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, *sheriff.*

God save the Common-Wealth.

jan. 24. 2aw

A Farmer Wanted.

WANTED a married Man capable of managing a Farm (of 60 acres within 10 miles of the city) having some knowledge of gardening, and whose wife would undertake the charge of a Dairy, &c.—Such persons, on producing sufficient recommendations of their honesty, industry and sobriety, will meet with liberal encouragement; for particulars apply to the printer.

feb. 6. 2aw tf

Pasture Lot.

TO be rented for one or more years, a Pasture Lot in Fourth street, continued, about half a mile above the city—It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, contains THREE ACRES, and has the benefit of a run of water passing through it—apply to the printer.

feb. 6 2aw tf

MAYOR'S OFFICE

REMOVED to 157 South Second street.

§ 2w

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

1st. FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) at noon Returning; leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same days by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (Sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (Sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.

General Post-Office, }
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } eo6w

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be had of the Booksellers, *in general,*

Thoughts on the Two Witnesses

Rev. 11.—*Who they are:*

WITH cursory comments on some passages of Scripture, and some things that have been, and are now acting in the world of mankind, prophesied of by the Witnesses.

Communicated in three Letters to a Friend,

By CATHARINE CHAMBERS,

Member of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

"I am not ashamed to own my Lord, or to defend his cause, maintain the honor of his word, the glory of his cross."

feb 7 ¶ 3t

To be disposed of at Private Sale,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATED in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, state of Delaware, five miles on this side of Wilmington, and one from the Practical Farmer. It contains 144 acres, of which about twenty-five is timber. The whole is well-watered and commands a view of the river Delaware. On the premises are a good dwelling-house and other out-houses. For conditions, apply to Delehay and Bonnick, at the sign of the Practical Farmer, or of E. B. Hopkins, broker, No. 83 Chesnut-street.

feb. 7. 3taw2w

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

Hemp & Iron.

The CARGO *of the* BRIG FANNY, J. Brusenberg, master, from *St. Petersburg,*

—CONSISTING OF—

89 Bales Hemp,
1634 Bars Iron
11 Bales Ravens Duck
3 Ditto Russia Sheeting

FOR SALE BY

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water-street.

WHO HAVE ALSO FOR SALE.

200 Bales Ticklenburghs and Oznabrigs,
100 Ditto Hessians and Rolls,

Creas, Britannias, Patterbornes, Bielefield Linen, Checks and Stripes, Brown Holland, Bunting, Sail Twine, Turkey Yarn, Hair Ribbon, Tapes, Bed Ticks, Hog's Bristles, Port Wine, Claret, Salt, Roll Brimstone, German Steel, Slates, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, Pearl Barley, &c. &c.

feb 7 2aw3w

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf.—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,

no. 208, north Front street.

2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market contining in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the Store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—

JOSIAH HEWES
JOHN MORTON
JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.

BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

jan. 9 d14F

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK, Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, }
1st mo. 8th, 1799. }

jan. 8 12awtf

City Commissioners Office.

January 8th, 1799.

THE following arrangement was made by the Board, for the more effectual cleansing of the City; each Commissioner to superintend district,—*viz.*

No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the North side of Vine street, to the South side of Mulberry-street.

2. Hugh Roberts, from the South side of Mulberry-street to the South side of Chesnut-street.

3. Joseph Claypoole, from the South side of Chesnut-street to the North side of Spruce street.

4. Isaac Jones, from the North side of Spruce street to the South side of Cedar-street.

Note.—When any of the public Pumps are out of order to the Southward of High-street—application may be made to Thomas Dixey in 5th near Cedar-street, or Godfrey Gebler in 4th between Walnut and Chesnut streets. And for the Northern part of the city to Dixey and Dehaven, in 8th street, between Saffafras and Vine-streets.

☞ Meetings of the Commissioners are as usual, every Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, as the Old Court-House.

jan. 19.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2474, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

FROM THE

Anchor Club.

They bawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
Yet still revolt when truth would set them free.
Licence they mean, when they cry Liberty,
For who loves that must first be wise and good.

Milton.

FROM the murmuring of individuals, or the casual turbulence of a multitude: little danger is to be apprehended, as in the natural, so in the political world, there are unexpected flaws and gusts, against the momentary consequences of which, ordinary degrees of caution are sufficient, and slight exertions effectual: but when the sky grows dark, when clouds arise from every point of the compass, and as they roll along, accumulate new horrors in their course, till uniting in one firm mass of black combustion, they menace destruction the whole horizon round; then, not to be alarmed, would surely be the height of stupidity; not to know what necessity requires, the height of ignorance; not to meet it with firmness, the worst of cowardice; and to neglect the means in our power, little short of madness. That a large, regular and determined combination of faction, steady in its purposes, uniform in its operations, guided by all the coolness of habitual and accomplished villainy, and organized with the utmost prudence of perverted knowledge, now exists; if there be not documents amounting to absolute proof, the symptoms are too numerous, and too evident, to suffer the most incredulous longer to remain in doubt, except judgment is blinded by wilful ignorance and obstinate inattention.

By a faction, I mean a party in the state, possessing views and principles different from the government under which they live, whose strongest motive is self-interest, and whose highest ambition is to be the leaders of a giddy multitude, who pursue the worst purposes by the worst means, who insinuate what they dare not openly declare, who misrepresent what they cannot controvert, and who neglect no artifice in their power to sow dissention and excite tumult.

Although there was some difference of opinion respecting the formation of the present federal constitution, yet, when it was decisively adopted by so very large a majority of the people, it was considered by all the world as the legitimate form of government of the United States, and it became the duty of every good American to support its authority and obey its laws; nor could its course be disturbed, or its operations counteracted, but by the machinations of an evil designing faction: yet, no sooner was it put in motion, than faction, *this present faction* began to shew its face, and has been progressing by various modes, but with the most malevolent consistency of principle, till it has now acquired such confidence in its strength, as openly to strut among us in its native colors, and speak its purposes with unparalleled effrontery. What could give it the courage it appears to possess, but the computation of its numbers, means and resources; reliance on the ready and vigorous assistance of its allies; the success with which its plans have hitherto been attended, and the deep laid cunning of its future arrangements? This confidence which seems to elate them with an assurance of success, should be an alarm bell to every friend of government; this should induce them quickly to fix their rallying point, to think seriously of combating the schemes of systematic disorganizers, and not to relax their vigilance and activity till faction is crumbled in the dust. Those conspicuous characters, "by merit raised to this bad eminence" among the factious, who exerted all their talents to hurry the nation into a war with Britain, even before the mild means of negotiation were attempted; and were not satisfied with the strictest retribution; who would sacrifice the interest, happiness and honor of their country to an unprincipled and remorseless enemy, that has constantly rejected and treated with contempt every friendly overture, still continues her lawless depredations, and boasts of her connection with the faction here;—those men who could justify the bestiality of Lyon and the impertinent officiousness of Logan, who could vehemently oppose the Alien and Sedition bills, and endeavor to spread far and wide the howl of manacled anarchy against those useful preservatives which the critical situation of the country imperiously demanded; who keep crying "peace, peace, when there is no peace" and with the most indefatigable perseverance exert every effort to prevent our going into that state of preparation on which alone our security and even our very existence absolutely depends; who to compleat their character, and make good what I before observed of faction (that it pursues the worst purposes by the worst means) are associated and strictly connected with the open discontents and advocates of sedition in Virginia, with the scum and outcast of foreign nations; exiled jacobins and outlawed traitors, United Irishmen and erectors of Liberty Poles; this motly groupe, individually despicable and insignificant, are yet horribly mischievous in a combination, through various channels rushing to one point, uniform in their motions, animated by one soul, and incited by the same hopes of domination, plunder and revenge.

N. *CORIOLANUS.*

(to be continued)

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Tuesday, February 5.

Mr. Newlin, from the committee appointed to join, a committee of the House of Representatives, and visit the Pennsylvania Hospital, made report, and the same was read as follows, *to wit.*

The committee appointed to join the committee of the House of Representatives, to visit the Pennsylvania Hospital, report, That they have performed that service, and have the satisfaction to observe, that the house was kept clean, and every department was in excellent order,—the patients therein being as comfortably provided for as circumstances would admit of, in their unhappy and afflicted condition.

The total number of patients admitted last year, was two hundred and forty-two, of whom one hundred and forty-eight were pay, and ninety four were poor patients; among them were one hundred and two lunatics, or such as were deprived of their understanding. Of those two hundred and forty-two persons ninety-three were cured, thirty-two relieved, seven taken out by their friends, or at their own request, thirty four died, two eloped, five were sent to the House of Employ, and sixty-nine remained:—in all two hundred and forty-two.

The number in the Hospital, at the time the committee visited the house, were seventy-three, of whom twenty-eight were poor, and forty-five paypatients—of which seventy-three persons, about fifty were lunatics.

Besides those admitted into the house, the committee find, that, during the last year, two hundred and twenty out-patients were attended from the hospital, at their private dwellings, all of whom were poor, and consisted of strangers and others, to whom advice and medicines were administered gratis. Of those two hundred and twenty, one hundred and sixty-seven were cured, twelve relieved, nineteen died, two were removed, and twenty remained under cure. Many of those patients having the small-pox, measles, yellow fever and other infectious diseases made it improper to admit them into the hospital, for which reason they were attended at their own homes.

The productive capital stock, at interest this year, at six per cent, is twenty thousand three hundred and seventy eight pounds twelve shillings and two pence, which exceeds the capital of last year in the sum of seventy-eight pounds, three shillings and six pence.

In going through the buildings, the committee had to observe with great pleasure, that fifty-eight very convenient rooms are provided in the western apartments for the lunatics; all of which are arched with brick and made very secure against fire and other accidents; but they could not observe, without concern, the unfinished state of the center building, in which they apprehend there is a danger, that much of the valuable work that is already done, at a great expense to the state, will be liable to suffer, if it is not compleated in the course of the ensuing year.

BALTIMORE Feb. 11.

The Officers of the sloop of war Baltimore, we learn, have all resigned, except the first lieutenant, the lieutenant of marines, and the surgeon's mate, and have generally left the ship; and that the crew dissatisfied with their situation have mutinied, and refuse to obey the orders of the officers who remain. The vessel was lying, when left by the sailing-master, captain Hodgkiss, who arrived yesterday, at Craney island, from which they are determined not to stir until their grievances are redressed. In the mean time, they permit no boat to come along side with more than two persons in her. Both the officers and crew, it is said, are irritated at the dismissal of their first commander.

As the boat at Long Calm was yesterday crossing the ferry with several passengers, the rope by which they crossed, gave way, when it was carried down by the impetuosity of the stream and oversetting among the rocks. None of the passengers however were drowned. A horse which was in before she overset, took fright and jumped out, and the owner springing on his back, swam safely ashore.

Bricks Wanted.

PROPOSALS
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 21st day of the present month,
FOR DELIVERING,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia or their agent—on any part of Chesnut-street, George-street, Broad-street, or Center-Square, between the Schuylkill and Center-Square, as shall be directed, the WHOLE, or
PART of
One Million of sound, hard burned
BRICKS.

No Sammel or place Bricks will be received—One half of this quantity will be required to be delivered before the 21st of March next—the other before the 15th of May. It is desired that the proposals may mention the Yard from which the bricks are intended to be delivered, and that they be sent in writing to

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth street
the first house from Market-street.

feb 8 §

A quantity of Russia Hemp

Cordage and bar Iron
25 hogsheads Tallow
Platillas, Royal Brittanias
Checks &c. in cases
Now landing from the ship Four Friends, Capt. Hubber, from Hamburg, at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, and for Sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND,
Who have on hand,
Crates of Earthen Ware
Cannon and Carronades of various sizes
Dry white Lead
Guns and Pistols assorted in cases
Gun Flints in kegs
Ships' Muskets
Claret of a superior quality in cases of 1 to 3 dozen each.

feb. 13. drot

To be Sold at Public Sale,
On the 25th of this month, at the house of William Anderson, in the borough of Chester, Delaware county,
A Lot of Ground situated on Chester Creek, 180 feet on said creek, and 100 feet deep, there is on said lot a good stone dwelling house and kitchen, two good stone store houses, two good wharves, and an excellent place for a lumber yard. It is at present occupied by Margaret Moulder.

Also, about 36 acres of good Land in the township of Ridley, and county aforesaid. There is on said premises two small tenaments, a good young apple and peach orchard, and an excellent good stone quarry on Crum Creek, at present occupied by Charles Ramsay

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. JOHN WALL.
February 9. 3tawt25th F.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets;—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant.

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises,

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state.

☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to
JOSEPH BALL.
feb 7 th&s tf

☞ ANY Persons wanting passage to France, can obtain it in the Swedish Barque Neptune, Daniel Jaderbom, master, lying at New-York, by applying to Mr. Letombe, or to Richard Soderstrom, Consul General of Sweden, in this city.
jan. 24 §

THE Book for Subscriptions to the Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuilkill, at, or near the City of Philadelphia, continues open at the house of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 13, Church Alley.
January 8, 1799. eod6w

NOTICE.

THE creditors of George Johnston, late of Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland, deceased, are hereby requested to appear at Church Hill, in the county and state aforesaid, on Thursday the 21st day of January next, with their claims against the said deceased, properly authenticated, at which time a proportionable division of the assets in the hands of the subscriber will be made among the creditors according to law; and those who do not appear on the said day, will be forever precluded from their claims on the said estate.

REBECCA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
Church Hill, Dec. 22.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

USURPATION of EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Thursday, January 17.

Mr. Bayard said, it was with reluctance he rose to detain the house at so late an hour; but to be silent would be to give success to a practice, studiously observed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, of speaking till the hour of adjournment, in order to preclude a reply, or, in case of a reply, that it should meet the impatience and inattention of the house. This practice, like many of that gentleman, in his opinion, might be artful enough but was without candor.

He could have no intention at that late hour, of going into the merits of the general argument, but had some observations to make on a subject on which some gentlemen affected much triumph. The subject he alluded to was a certain state paper which had been introduced into the house, as the work of our late spurious envoy to the French republic. We are told, said Mr. B. that this paper was not drawn by the envoy, nor presented by him; but, that it is the work of a certain Mr. Codman. And some gentlemen seem to think that the principles of the paper are such as their party need not be ashamed of. The story fabricated about Mr. Codman, he said, was a very pretty one for the amusement of those who were disposed to believe it. He had no doubt it would meet the faith of many, for there were certainly many whose credulity relished a strange fabrication better than the plain truth. They tell us the paper was written by Mr. Codman, and handed to the envoy; but he, alledging that he had no public character, and that he went to Europe for nothing, declined presented it. Proof had been required, he said, that the paper was the work of the envoy, and in his turn, he would ask what evidence there was of the truth of this story about Mr. Codman. One thing, said Mr. B. is certain, the paper has an existence. The only question is as to its parentage.

He would undertake to shew that it was the natural offspring of the spurious envoy. His proof was derived from circumstances connected with evidence of the same nature with that on which rested the belief of our holy religion; he meant the internal evidence of the work itself. He would beg gentlemen first to consider the time when the envoy left the United States, and the suspicions under which he departed; they would also remember that he had been represented as a man of wealth, living in ease amidst every domestic comfort. He was engaged in no mercantile pursuit; he was not travelling for health, and yet we find him suddenly embarking for Europe, proceeding with great haste to Paris, exposed to many perils; and could all these things be considered, and yet could it be affirmed that the whole was without an object? Indeed, it was scarcely denied that the object was of a political nature. The paper in question, then, corresponded with the project of the envoy in going to Paris. He did not mean to contend that the paper was actually composed by the envoy, not that he supposed a want of will, but of ability, for the task. For any thing he knew, the paper might—he would not say have seen the light, but have been nursed in the darkness of this country. All that he should insist on was, that the paper was presented to the French government by the envoy, and thereby made his act.

Gentlemen say it was presented by Mr. Codman. [Mr. Gallatin denied, that he, or any other gentleman to his knowledge, had said the memorial was presented by Mr. Codman. He believed that it had not been presented at all. As to evidence he had none except the word of Dr. Logan himself.] Mr. B. said, he should take it for granted, that the memorial was presented by somebody, for it was certainly not made for nothing. The only question was, who presented it? It is attributed to two persons, and our belief as to the person, must be directed by the weight of evidence on the subject. He believed the proof that it was presented by the envoy was irresistable. It corresponded with, and accounted for every circumstance of this mysterious voyage. He begged that it would be remembered, that gentlemen on the other side had not only admitted, but repeatedly declared, that Mr. Codman was a federalist, that it was pretty generally known, that the envoy was a jacobin, and he should take the liberty by examining the paper itself, to enquire by which of these characters it was most likely to have been made use of. It will be found, said Mr. B. that this memorial contains the most abominable falsehoods, and the most atrocious calumnies on the government of the United States. And this fact should be enough to satisfy us at once, that as it could not be the work of a federalist, so it was likely to be the fruit of jacobin principles.

The writer sets out by avowing himself a firm friend to the principles of the French revolution. Let us examine those principles to see whether they are those of a federalist. A leading principle, said Mr. B. of the revolution was the annihilation of all religion. We had seen the altars of our Saviour thrown down, and heathenish temples erected on their ruins; the clergy of France had been universally obliged to renounce their creed, or to suffer proscription or death. The very calender had been changed, in order to obliterate the era, and to confound the times of Christian worship. It was evident, he said, that this principle of the revolution embraced the project of erasing every trace of christianity; and such a principle he said, he could believe to be the principles of a jacobin, but never of a federalist.

Another principle of the French revolution has been the exercise of a military despotism by the government—a despotism more violent and atrocious in its excesses than even the despotism of the most mad and brutal of the Roman emperors—a despotism which has shed oceans of blood, and which racked invention in order to multiply its victims in a given time, which, not satisfied with the devouring guillotine, introduced noyades and fusillades, which plunged hundreds and thousands into eternity at once; a despotism which has desolated one of the finest countries in Europe, and now binds its inhabitants in the iron shackles of the most arbitrary tyranny. The establishment of such a jacobinic power was not among the principles of a federalist. Another principle of the French revolution was the proscription of every man of wealth, for the purpose of seizing his property. It was not that the ancient nobility were formidable to the mass of the nation, and therefore were exiled or murdered; but their possessions were inviting, and their death or banishment was the shortest title to their property. To the same cause may be attributed the dreadful immolations of the Clergy. The end justified the means. Money was necessary, and it was not less useful, because it was moistened by the tears of widows, or by the blood of priests.

Another principle of this revolution was the abolition of the liberty of the press. There is not a press in France exempt from the immediate control of the Directory; there is not a printer who dares to publish what may give umbrage to the government. If offence by accident was given, it was not punished under the mild provisions of a sedition bill, where a jury was to try, and truth or innocence of intention was a justification, but the summary process was began and ended by a file of soldiers, who seized the body of the delinquent, and put seals upon the press. He should not say that the jacobins of France and the United States resembled in this point. The jacobins here are attached, not only to the liberty but to the licentiousness of the press; and they indulge themselves in the attachment. He did not mean to say they varied in principle from the jacobins of France, but circumstances were different. In France they are in power, here they are not. But "*let the true American character blaze forth at the elections*"—the event so devoutly prayed for in the memorial, and he would undertake to say the conflagration would soon not leave one free press in the United States. *The True American character*, he would recur to the expression to mark the abuse of it. He conceived the true American character now blazing forth; and hoped it never would be eclipsed by the French character blazing forth in the United States.

Another principle of the French revolution is foreign conquest. At no era had any government betrayed a plainer intention of establishing an universal empire. The ambition of the Directory exceeds that of the monarchy, and the means of extending their power were more profligate and unprincipled. The sovereignty of no state in Europe had been respected. The form of their government was indifferent. Republics were equally with monarchies, the prey of their devouring ambition. Whatever is contemptible in intrigue; whatever was detestable in hypocrisy; whatever was detestable in vile deceit, were the means by which the French government accomplished their ends. Where their designs were the blackest, their caresses were most profuse: with a government at home the most arbitary, they pretended to carry liberty into foreign countries. Liberty and equality were their magic sounds by which they had been enabled to conquer, plunder and oppress more nations than with the bayonet. The lower classes of society were cajoled by the most splendid promises, and were seldom suffered to waken from their dream of greatness, till the manacles of themselves and fellow countrymen were completely riveted.

Such, said Mr. B. are the principles of the French revolution; the principles to which the writer of the paper in question avows himself the firm friend. Sure he was, they were not the principles of a federalist, and therefore he should conclude Mr. Codman did not write the memorial, but that it was the work of a jacobin.

Mr. B. then quoted the passage of the memorial which asserts of the blood of the present people of France had flowed in the same channel with that of the Americans. This, said he is an absolute falsehood, and therefore could never have come from a federalist. There is not a Frenchman now in France who ever spilt a drop of blood in this country. The generous Frenchmen who spilt their blood in our defence, and lived to return to their country, have all been murdered or exiled in the course of the revolution. It was in the grave and not in the directorial palace, that America was to look for her French friends.

He would appeal to the candor of gentlemen, and the enlightened sense of the country, for the truth of his remark. He would ask the question plainly, to whom was this country indebted for the services which France rendered us in the late war? And he would undertake to answer it as plainly—It was to the king, and next to him to the queen of France. The king had then the entire power of the nation in his hands. The people might have been kind in their wishes, but wishes were all they could bestow. Had the king willed it, not a French soldier could ever have put his foot on our shore. The troops sent here were the king's soldiers—the money lent was the king's treasure. It was to the king we owed every thing, and while he was in power, it was to him we were disposed to attribute and pay every thing.

He would ask by what magic it was that the gratitude due to the monarch was transferred to his murderers? It was impossible to look over the face of France, and discover one public character which the principles of gratitude did not bind this country to detest. Gratitude was due to the person, and not to the office; and though the directory had succeeded to the power of Louis, yet sitting in the seat stained with the blood of the great friend of our country, they must be objects of our abhorrence, or else we must abandon all pretensions to gratitude. He was obliged to confess, with a sentiment of humiliat-

on, that when the ſcaffold was reeking with the blood of our benefactor, the event excited in America more joy than horror. He could wiſh to find an excuſe in the delirium of the moment, and now the nation has returned to its ſober ſenſes, he preſumed its gratitude would be beſtowed on its proper objects.

He was not afraid of advocating the truth on this ſubject, though he might again be called a monarchiſt. Names were inſignificant, and let a man be called what he might, he could not ſuffer in public opinion for ſupporting the truth.

Mr. B. next read the paſſage in which the writer ſays he could neither impute the blame of the exiſting diſpute to the one government nor to the other. Would a federaliſt ſay this? aſked Mr. B. Since the commencement of the revolution, have not the people of this country conſtantly evidenced a ſtrong partiality in favor of the French cauſe? Has not the government ſcrupulouſly rendered them every ſervice which their duty impoſed, or which neutrality permitted? Since the origin of the preſent diſpute, has any ſteps been neglected on our part which could lead to a reconciliation? Has not the government ſuffered, in ſilence, till the bitter cup of wrongs and contumely was filled to the brim? Till the wounded ſpirit of the country was at length rouſed to reſiſtance by the danger of annihilation?

Smarting with the ſting of the many inſults we had received, was not the government willing ſtill to poſtpone the juſt claims of our citizens for indemnity for injuries done them, and were not advances made under every form of reſpect, towards a ſettlement of differences, upon principles honorable and beneficial to France? and how were theſe advances treated? With a contempt proportioned to our former ſubmiſſion, and in a manner which could be borne only by a baſe and abject people. And after all this, could any but a jacobin ſay, that he imputed blame to neither of the governments? It was language which ſuited the mouth of the envoy, but could never proceed from the lips of a Federaliſt.

Mr. B. next took notice of the expreſſion "enemies of France and America." It was manifeſt, he ſaid, that this was applied to the government of the United States; becauſe in another part of the memorial, where England alone was meant, the expreſſion was, the enemies of France. Now, he would aſk, whether it was credible that a federaliſt would aſſert that the government was not only the enemy of France, but of the people of the United States? This was a falſe and deteſtable calumny, and could never have proceeded from any one but a jacobin. It correſponded with the grimace of the French government, and the cant of American jacobins, which equally effected an excluſive attachment to the rights of the people,

Mr. B. next alluded to that part of the memorial which ſpeaks of the opinion of Mr. Jefferſon. He aſks how Mr. Codman could know any thing about the ſentiments of that gentleman? He had not been for years in this country, and as he was a federaliſt, it might ſafely be relied on, that he was not a correſpondent of Mr. Jefferſon's. Now it was extremely likely that the envoy was in poſſeſſion of Mr. Jefferſon's ſentiments. They were intimate previouſly to the departure of the envoy. It was generally underſtood that there was much intercourſe between them, and it was ſaid by many, and actually believed by ſome, that the envoy not only carried with him the opinions, but alſo the credentials of Mr. Jefferſon.

He conceived that this reference to a perſonal knowledge of the ſentiments of Mr. Jefferſon diſproved the fabrication with reſpect to Codman, and faſtened the production upon ſome connection of the envoy. Mr. B. ſaid, that one paſſage in this ſtate paper had been relied on with a degree of triumph. He referred to that in which it was ſtated by the envoy, that in caſe of invaſion, their party would oppoſe the invaders. There is, to be ſure, ſaid he, great merit in this declaration. They ſay to France, "Capture our veſſels, deſtroy our commerce, ruin our merchants, extinguiſh the ſources of public revenue, lay your embargoes, impriſon our ſeamen, inſult aud trample upon the rights of the nation abroad, but dont bring an army among us; becauſe then we can no longer hoodwink the people; they will then *ſee* and *feel* for themſelves; they can't be deceived as to the cauſe of what they ſuffer, and in conſequence, our party will be ruined. The people will then perceive that the intereſt of the government, and their own is the ſame thing, and all our clamour can never convince them, that it is better to be governed by French bayonets, than American law. We ſhall be deſerted and annihilated; we ſhall fall never to riſe again."—Such Mr. B. underſtood to be the true conſtruction of this boaſted declaration; and he had the charity to allow the gentleman the whole merit which belonged to it.

Mr. B. ſaid, that there was a ſentiment in the paper equally baſe and falſe. He referred to the aſſertion that the French were the deliverers of this country. Our delivery he ſaid, was owing to the energy and patriotiſm of our own citizens. He conſidered the aſſertion as an impious ſlander upon the blood of thoſe heroes who fell in the revolutionary war. It was not until America had demonſtrated that they were capable of effectual reſiſtance, by the capture of a large Britiſh army, that French aid was offered to the country. The war, probably, might have been prolonged without that aid; but the nation had ſpirit enough, and that was all that was neceſſary, to accompliſh their independence, without French aſſiſtance.

Mr. B. ſaid, there was one other paſſage in the memorial, of ſo much meaning and deſign, that he ſhould trouble the houſe with ſome obſervations upon it. It at once marked the ſource from which the paper came, and furniſhed a key to the novel and myſterious embaſſy. He referred to that part in which the envoy ſo feelingly appeals to the intereſt of the French government, "*to allow the true American character to blaze forth at the enſuing elections.*" The envoy knew, what the party are ſenſible of, that their actions had ſo aſſociated them in the public opinion with the French cauſe, that their popularity muſt ſink, as that declined. French popularity was their popularity; and it was well known, that every man who was cured of the Gallic mania, was loſt to their party. The enormous aggreſſions and humiliating inſults committed on the country by the French began to recal the ſenſes of the moſt infatuated. Goaded into reſiſtance, the nation had at laſt rouſed, taken up the gauntlet, and bid defiance to her adverſary. In the attitude we then ſtood, and he hoped ſtill ſtood, one blow from France would have placed the nations in a ſtate of general hoſtility. This was the event deprecated by the party, becauſe a war with France would neceſſarily obliterate every trace of French influence, and to extinguiſh the attachment to France was to annihilate the party. To reſiſt the war, was to contend for their exiſtence. We are not, therefore, to be ſurpriſed if they ſhould prefer the pillage of our commerce, the proſtration of national character, or even the impoſition of a tribute, to a ſtate of war.—On the other hand, a great object preſented itſelf to thoſe who ſent the Envoy. They knew that our citizens were peaceable in their tempers, induſtrious in their habits, and however willing, in caſe of extremity, to abandon every thing for the defence of the country, yet that peace was deſirable to them and that if it could be obtained by their party, while it caſt an odium, or at leaſt a ſuſpicion on the conduct of the adminiſtration, would at once reinſtate French influence, and reſtore French favorites to public eſteem. The Envoy might well flatter himſelf with a cordial reception. *He went to represent a party against the government.* It opened a noble field for *diplomatic skill.* A more auſpicious event never preſented itſelf to French intrigue. It promiſed to accompliſh the great object of their policy in every country:—To ſeparate the government from the people; or, in o her words, to divide the people among themſelves; which might ultimately render them a cheap prey to French ambition. It enabled them to ſay, "We do not go to war with the good people of America, but only with the government, the penſioners of Pitt."

This view of the ſubject, Mr. B. ſaid, was juſtified by the paſſage of the memorial which he had laſt cited.

It was thought that peace was popular, and if denied to the government and granted to a party, it would ſtrip the government of public favor and ſupport, and confer it on the party. It was thus, that *the true American character was to blaze forth at the approaching elections*, when a grateful people were to reward the party which obtained peace, and the power which granted it. He believed that this was a great object of the embaſſy. To procure for the party the popularity of peace makers, which ſhould operate on the elections which were approaching. He would not ſay that the nation had eſcaped the precipice to which this affair expoſed them, becauſe the danger might not yet have paſſed away: It was impoſſible to foreſee what conſequences might have followed, if France had offered to the Envoy certain terms of accommodation, which in themſelves were acceptable to the people. Could the government have accepted of them—knowing they had been denied to them in order to be granted to a party, would it not be allowing a foreign government to erect a minority in this country into a ruling power, and thereby to eſtabliſh an influence among as deſtructive of our independence? He had no heſitation in ſaying, that for the government to accept terms of peace refuſed to themſelves, and deſignedly granted to a party, would be an act the moſt diſgraceful and dangerous in their power to commit. And yet, perhaps, to diſcard them, might inflame the ſpirit of party to a height, which might be attended with the moſt deplorable conſequences to the country. Such, ſaid Mr. B. is the danger to which the preſumption, the folly, or criminality, of an individual, might expoſe us. It proved the expediency of the preſent law. Mr. B. ſaid he ſhould make no further obſervations on this ſtate paper, as it had been called. He believed he had ſaid enough to point out the ſource from which it came, and the object it was deſigned to accompliſh.

Before he ſat down, he hoped he ſhould be indulged notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour, in a few obſervations on what had fallen from the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Livingſton). That gentleman had been abſent during the greater part of the time that the preſent bill had been under debate. And recollecting what had happened on a former occaſion, he had preſumed the gentleman had again haſtened to ſave the nation, ſtored with knowledge, not ſimply the fruits of his own induſtry, but of the reſearches of many other heads equally wiſe, governed by principles equally patriotic.

He confeſſed therefore, he looked for much edification. He expected a great ſpeech. He was preparing to yield to an involuntary conviction. But what was his diſappointment, when, after patiently attending to the gentleman for more than half an hour, he found he had nothing to tell the houſe, *but a ſtory about a boilt Cook and a roaſted heretick.* Believing, in the end, that the gentleman deſigned only to amuſe the houſe, he expected he would have gone on with the ſtories of *Tom Thumb* and *of Jack the Giant killer.* His ſpeech would then have been divided into co-ordinate parts, all having equal application to the ſubject under diſcuſſion. But, ſaid Mr. B. perhaps he was miſtaken. The ſpeech which was delivered might be deſigned ſimply as an apology for one which was to be publiſhed. As this once had happened, it might again occur; and poſſibly they would be indemnified for preſent diſappointment, by the merits of a ſecond edition.

Mr. B. ſaid, he ſhould trouble the houſe no longer. He had not riſen for the purpoſe of entering upon a regular diſcuſſion of the ſubject before the houſe, but for the purpoſe of making the remarks he had ſubmitted upon ſome matters introduced into the debate, tho' not properly belonging to it.

—

Tueſday, February 12.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe the Treaſurer's account of receipts and expenditures for the laſt quarter to which they are cloſed, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Joſiah Parker, from the Navy Committee, reported the pay of Captains and Commanders of ſhips and veſſels of the United States, which was committed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill reſpecting balances due from individual States to the United States, was taken up and concurred in. They went to give the right of juriſdiction to the U. States of all places whereon fortifications ſhould be built; but reſerved to the States the right of ſoil and the right of ſerving criminal and civil proceſs therein.

The bill from the Senate for organizing the troops of the U States, and for other purpoſes, was read and committed.

A bill was received from the Senate, veſting the power of retaliation, in certain caſes, in the Preſident of the U. Stafes.

—

Wedneſday February 13.

Mr. Gregg preſented a remonſtrance againſt the alien and ſedition laws, ſigned by 270 of the inhabitants of that part of Mifflin county which lies north of Tuſſey's mountain. Alſo two petitions and remonſtrances on the ſame ſubject, ſigned by 320 of the inhabitants of Cumberland county in this ſtate.

They were referred to the ſelect committee yeſterday appointed.

Mr. Havens alſo preſented a memorial from Queen's County, in the ſtate of New York, praying for a repeal of the alien and Sedition laws, which was referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Tillinghaſt preſented a petition from Samuel Sterne, a citizen of the ſtate of Vermont, praying for ſupport to a medical work which he has compiled in two volumes folio, and which he calls a "Complete Medical Library." Mr. T. moved to have it referred to a ſelect committee; but the reference was negatived 37 to 32.

Mr. Gregg from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Robert Sturgeon, reported a bill authoriſing the diſcharge of the ſaid Robert Sturgeon from his preſent confinement, which was committed.

Mr. J. Williams obſerved, that it was ſaid the other day, that ſome additional revenue might be drawn from commerce. As a bill had paſſed this houſe for the purpoſe of effectually protecting commerce, he hoped ſome additional would be raiſed from it; and propoſed a reſolution to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that the committee of ways and means be inſtructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what additional duty ought to be laid upon drawbacks allowed on goods exported from the U. States, and that they report by bill or otherwiſe. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rutledge called up for conſideration the bill for the relief of Joſeph Wheaton, which, after a few obſervations, was agreed to, 360 dollars being allowed him on account of his ſickneſs. It was ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate veſting the power of retaliation in certain caſes in the Preſident of the United States, was read, and, on a motion being made to commit the bill for to-morrow,

Mr. Nicholas hoped it would be committed for Monday. His reaſon for wiſhing this was, that when this bill was before the Senate, he underſtood that it was declared, that the Preſident had received information of the ſuſpenſion of the arrette of the French Directory, declaring citizens of neutral countries found on board Britiſh veſſels pirates which this bill was meant to repel. He wiſhed the bill to be made the order for Monday, therefore, to give an opportunity to learn whether or not, this information was founded.

This motion occationed a warm and conſiderable debate. The motion for Monday was at length negatived 51 to 39. The bill was then made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Livingſton afterwards laid a reſolution on the table to the following effect:

"Reſolved, that the Preſident of the United States he requeſted to lay before this houſe any information which he may have received touching the ſuſpenſion of the arrette of the French Directory relative to the citizens of neutral nations found on board Britiſh ſhips of war." Ordered to lie till to-morrow.

The two following bills from the Senate, were then read and committed:

A bill to amend the act giving effect to the laws of the U. States, within the ſtate of Tenneſee; and

A bill to amend the act providing for the ſale of land of the U. States north weſt of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating a certain ſum of money to defray the expence of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians; and after filling the blank for containing the ſum appropriated with 25,000 dollars, the committee roſe, and the houſe having concurred in the amendment, and, on motion of Mr. Allen, adopted a proviſo limiting the allowance to commiſſioners to eight dollars a day, the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

City Dancing Aſſembly.

THE ſubſcribers are informed that there will be no Aſſembly prior to the 22d inſt.

feb. 12

To be Let,

A genteel, convenient three ſtory

BRICK HOUSE,

IN SPRUCE STREET, (no. 64)

THIS houſe has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during laſt ſever.

feb. 12. d5t af. eo tf.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 14.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

Rufus King, Eſq. Miniſter Plenipotentiary for the ſpecial purpoſe of negociating a treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

William Smith, Eſq. Miniſter Plenipotentiary for negociating a treaty of Amity and Commerce with the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

NAVY OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Stephen Decatur, to Benjamin Stoddart, eſquire, Secretary of the Navy, dated

On board the Sloop of War Delaware, January 7.

"SIR,

"I HASTEN to inform you that we arrived ſafe with the convoy under our care, which was increaſed on the paſſage by the junction of eight, making in the whole fifteen, all of which we ſaw ſafe in the Havanna on the 30th of December; after which we hauled our wind in purſuit of a French privateer which we had ſeen the day before; and on the 1ſt day of January, off Matanzes, we ſpied three ſail running down before the wind, two of which were French privateers in purſuit of an American ſchooner from New-York, and would have overtaken her, had we not ſpoke the ſchooner, when the privateers hauled their wind: it being ſo light however, we could make no hand of them. One laid to windward at long gun ſhot, having a braſs 24 pounder, and fired fifteen times at us; but could not reach us.

On the 5th of January, off the Havanna, Mr. Iznardi, American Conſul there, came on board, and informed me that there was an Embargo at the Havanna, and it was likely it would continue for ſome time. There are near one hundred Americans there. He likewiſe informed me of a French ſhip that mounted from 26 to 28 guns—two braſs eighteen pounders are among the number."

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Port of Philadelphia,

CLEARED.

Ship Cæſar, Howland, Lisbon
Dispatch, Benners, London
Rebecca, M'Ever, Batavia
Sloop Industry, Stevens, St. Thomas

The brig reported to be cast away on Great Egg-Harbour bar, on Saturday morning laſt, we are informed is called the Eliza of Providence, and was from Guadaloupe, with ſeveral maſters of veſſels and ſeamen, who by the active exertions of the people on ſhore, were all taken from the wreck on Sunday. We ſuppoſe the Eliza, to be one of the Cartels that ſailed with the Retaliation.

Schooner Triton, Dile, from hence arrived at Surinam 3d ult. in 21 days.

The brig Sally, Hampton, from hence, arrived at Surinam the 6th ult.

Upwards of 60 ſail of American veſſels were at Surinam the 7th of Jan. with proviſions and dry goods, the market was of conrſe glutted.

A letter from Surinam of the 8th ultimo, ſays the ſhip Spy and a ſchooner from Philadelphia were in the river; the brig Jean Hughes, has arrived.

The brig Nymph, Hardy ſchooner Minerva, Andaule, and ſchr. Dick, Richards, of this port, have arrived at La Guira from St. Thomas.

To be Sold

By way of Public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 26th of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE

Plantation of Lime-ſtone Land,

Situate in the Great Valley, in Weſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county,

ADJOINING lands of Joſeph Downing, Joſhua Roberts, Thomas Merriſs and others; and near the Turnpike road, 28 miles from Philadelphia—the tract contains 298 acres. with the uſual allowance, about 200 acres clear, of which 50 acres is Meadow, the remainder well timbered, moſt of the meadow ground is watered—alſo ſufficient water in all the fields by never-failing ſprings; the plowland is eſteemed to be equal or ſuperior, to any in the neighbourhood; one third part is now under clover; the buildings are a two-ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen adjoining a milch-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, waggon-houſe, two large barns, one ſtone the other ſtone and logs, and other out-houſes. There is two bearing orchards, a garden encloſed with a ſtone wall, &c.

Credit may be had for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes may apply to the owner living thereon.

WILLIAM BEALE.

N.B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, on the premiſes.

Weſt-Whiteland, the 2d mo. 12, 1799.

(14) Mar 5.12.19.

Juſt Received,

By the ſhips Juno, Walters, and Four Friends, Hubber, from Hamburg,

AND FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

460 pieces 6-4 quadruples fileſias
35 do. 8 4 do.
139 do. creas a la Morlaix
34 do. 9 8 coutils
3 do. 4-4 do.
44 do. 6-4 guingas
250 do. Ruſſia ſail-duck
10 pipes Ricarlo wine
25 hogſheads French brandy
80 do. claret
100 caſes, at 4 doz. bottles each } claret of ſuper-
228 do. at 1 do. do. do. } ior quality.

Alſo on Hand,

11 bales ticklenburgs. at 23 to 28 cents pr. ell
12 do. Weſer linnen, at 16 to 20 cents pr. yard
1 box paterbornes
5 boxes hollow glaſs ware
5 caſks Ruſſia bristles (firſt quality)

Erick & Lewis Bollmann,

no. 100, Spruce ſtreet

feb. 13 §

By Authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

—

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Timothy Taylor, *Connecticut.*

MAJORS.

John Ripley, *Connecticut.*
Jabez Huntington, do.

CAPTAINS.

John Benjamin, *Connecticut.*
John Meigs, do.
Elihu Sandford, do.
Stephen Ranney, do.
Samuel Blakeſlee, do.
Jonathan Root, do.
John Bulford, do.
Aſa Copeland, do.
William Young, jun. do.
Coleby Chew, do.

LIEUTENANTS.

Samuel Waugh, *Connecticut.*
Lemuel Harriſon, do.
Bennett Bronſon, do.
Reuben Hurd, do.
Trueman Moſely, do.
John Knox, do.
William W. Cheney, do.
Ludwick Gallup, do.
John Ells, do.
Waters Clarke, do.

ENSIGNS.

Salman Clark, *Connecticut.*
Peter N. Brenſmade, do.
Trueman Hinman, do.
Walter Smith, do.
Joſeph A. Wells, do.
James Gordon, do.
Ebenezer Learned, do.
Peter Richards, do.
Robert Hoſmer, do.
Solomon Allen. do.

Notice.

THOSE who have demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE KEPPELE, deceaſed, in his private or individual capacity, are requeſted to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for adjuſtment and liquidation; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment to the Rev. JOSEPH TURNER, no. —, ſouth Second ſtreet, or to

JOHN RYERSON,

no. 157, Market ſtreet,

Attorney in fact for Mrs. Ann Keppele.

N. B.—To be let, a good Houſe, with convenient Stores, &c. in a moſt eligible ſituation for buſineſs in the Dry Good line, or otherwiſe. In this houſe there were no inhabitants during the prevalence of the late malignant fever; and the whole has been well repaired very lately. For terms apply as above. Alſo to be diſpoſed of on very moderate terms, part of the library of the late Mr. Keppele, conſiſting of from three to four hundred volumes of valuable Books written by the moſt reſpectable authors on their reſpective ſubjects—Theſe are to be ſeen at the houſe of the ſaid Mr. Turner, and to whom application for them muſt be made.

feb. 14 3aw4w

Samuel Miles, jun'r.

Of the city of Philedelphia, merchant, having aſſigned over all his effects, real, perſonal and mixed, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of ſuch of his creditors as may ſubſcribe to the ſaid aſſignment on or before the firſt of Auguſt next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, that they are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the aſſignees, or to the ſaid Samuel Miles, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame; in failure whereof legal ſteps will be taken for the recovery of ſuch debts, as are not diſcharged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS,
JOHN ALLEN,
} Aſſignees

feb. 14. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Farm of Fifty-four acres, within five miles and a half of Philadelphia and one mile from Frankford on the river road, fourteen acres of wood-land, five acres of good meadow, the reſidue thirty five acres, excellent arrable land and which will make the beſt of meadow. On the premiſes are a decent two ſtory Brick Houſe and Brick Kitchen a good garden & orchard with a variety of fruit trees and a well of very good water.

For terms apply to Thomas Benger, near Briſtol Bucks County, or William Waln, No. 144, South Second ſtreet, Philadelphia,

ALSO,

A Lot of eight or nine acres,

OF very good land in good order for clover ſeed with or without a large frame Barn as good as new, enquire as above.

feb 14 ¶ 3taw3w

White Oak Logs—or

White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,

WILL BE RECEIVED,

On or before the 10th day of March,

For the Delivery,

To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent, at any part within the ſaid City of the WHOLE OR PART of

104,000 feet, running meaſure, of

WHITE OAK LOGS,

In lengths of ten or twelve feet,

Or of the ſame quantity, of

LOGS,

Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped, *as under:*

24,000 feet to meaſure 13 inches at the thickeſt end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to meaſure 12 inches at the thickeſt end, if bored, 4 inch pipe.
64,000 feet to meaſure 11 inches at the thickeſt end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs muſt be ſtrait and free from ſhakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Thoſe who deliver propoſals for bored logs, are requeſted to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in caſe it ſhould be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Propoſals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.

South Twelfth-ſtreet,

the firſt Houſe from Market-ſtreet.

feb 8 §

PRINTING WORK,

Of Every Kind,

EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

Attention, Cavalry.

Centlemen of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, desirous to become members of the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, commanded by Capt Robert Wharton, are informed that there are several vacancies in the Troop; and that a committee consisting of Henry Mierken, Jno. R. Taylor, James Hamilton, Owen Foulk and James Simmons, will attend at Wm Ogden's tavern, Chesnut-street, every monday evening, 6 o'clock for the purpose of receiving applications.

JAMES SIMMONS, Sec'ry.

feb. 6.

IMPORTED

In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,

AND FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs, hempen linens and oznabrigs from 1/5 to 3/ per ell
70 do. bleached and brown hessians
40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags
20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.
30 chests platillas
12 do. estopailles
15 do. Bielefield linen
90 do. patterbornes
45 do Brittanias
1 do. Holland canvals
1 do. Russia do.
3 do. Russia sheetings
1 do. ravens duck
2 do. Russia drillens
1 do. brown holland
2 do. Silesia rouans
1 do. Wahrendrop linen
1 do. Caraudoles
1 do. Flemish linens
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do. diaper
12 do. stripes
18 do. checks
2 do. siamois
1 do. Arabia stripe
1 do. bunting for colors
1 packa. Madras handkerchiefs
1 do. Turkey yarn
6 bales empty bags
1 chest hair ribband
3 boxes tapes, assorted
2 do. bobbin, assorted
1 box threads & tapes
1 do. fine blue listados
5 chests men's slippers
3 do. bed ticks
2 casks hog's bristles
6 chests writing paper
4 do. quills
2 do. sail-twine
1 do. watches
14 pipes Port wine
92 cases claret
130 do. fine long corked claret
1600 bushels fine salt
40 casks of roll brimstone
200 casks of naval stores.
50 logs prime mahogany
4 hhds. coffee mills
6 bundles German steel
10 chests of slates and pencils
A package of skates
A do. woolen caps, &c.
4 chests of Nurenberg toys
40 kegs of yellow ochre
3 hhds. Glue
8 barrels of Lentilles
5 chests of prime red crust Holland cheese
30 kegs of pearl barley
60 boxes of capers
400 sides of upper and soal leather
300 boxes window glass
800 Demijohns
50 boxes glass tumblers assorted
2 hhds. pumice stone
1 box of mill saws
1 cask of cutlery
A quantity of stone jugs and pickling pots
A few ships anchors, &c.

november 12 tu&s1f

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

jan. 29 1aw6m

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

Four Tracts of Land,

In GERMANTOWN Township.

No. 1. Within three quarters of a mile of the Germantown Market-House, and on the road leading from said Market-House to the Old York road, containing 8 or 10 acres.

No. 2. Containing 10 or 12 acres, the one half of this tract is in clover, within one quarter of a mile of said Market-House,

No. 3. Containing 7 or 8 acres, within a quarter of a mile of the Market-House, on this lot is a part of a cellar dug, and a quantity of stone, and more may be had by finishing the cellar to compleate a building.

No. 4 Containing 2 acres with a stone dwelling, there is stone sufficient on either of the lots for building, and are well situated for country seats and but a small part of the purchase money will be required, the remaining part may remain for a number of years, provided the lots are improved by building. For further particulars enquire of

DANIEL PASTORIOUS,
In Germantown.

A part of a large House and Store adjoining, to Let. Enquire as above.

February 7. 7t

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

nov 24 3awtf

Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family—For particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
No. 64, Dock-street,

1st mo. 31. 2aw6w

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors.*

jan. 14 3awtf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

No. 145, Market-street,

Very low for Cash, or a short Credit,

The remaining stock of the late House of

TODD & MOTT,

Cloths, Kerseymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and shawls
Printed dimities
Hosiery, threads, twist and sewing silks
A small amount of hardware,

WILLIAM MOTT, Agent for the assignees of Todd & Mott, to

Whom, all persons indebted to that concern, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,

Having commenced business in the Commission line, his store is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all descriptions.

Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

Alexander J. Miller,

No. 64, SOUTH FRONT-STREET.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

By the ATLANTIC, capt. READ, arrived at NEW-YORK, from MADRAS,

THE FOLLOWING

WHITE GOODS,

Which will be ready for Sale on Monday next,

—viz.—

Gaunjees
Alliabald Baftas
Tandah Coffas
Fine Long Cloths
Moories and Short Cloths.

feb 1 §

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,

Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration.

nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South Street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,

A Single case Silver Watch,

the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the case—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.

jan 21

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, in the township of Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.

jan. 19, §

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above-mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,

WHO HAS

A Cellar to Let.

jan 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JAMES WILSON, Esq. are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated, to either of the subscribers. The creditors whose debts are secured by mortgage, are particularly requested to present their accounts, as soon as convenient, in order to enable the subscribers to make a statement of the situation of the property.

A meeting of the creditors is requested on Monday the 11th of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern.

Bird Wilson
William Nichols
John Adlum } Administrators.

feb 4 codt11mar

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid.

All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tennants where to pay the same.

MYERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, } *Executors.*
ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, }

dec 28 2aw6w

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any installment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent installment shall be received at any other place than that where the first installment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first installment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective installments payable quarter yearly at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. §

Valuable Real Estate, For Sale.

By virtue of an order of the ORPHANS' COURT for the County of NEW-CASTLE, in the State of DELAWARE,

WILL BE SOLD,

The Real Estate of

SOLOMON MAXWELL, Esq.

Late of the said county, deceased.

No. 1.

ALL the one undivided third part of Seventeen hundred and fifty acres of Land and Marsh: About three hundred and fifty acres, more or less being upland of a superior quality; the remaining fourteen hundred acres being marsh of the first quality in the state of Delaware, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder can be put in complete order at a very small expence. On the premises are erected, Three Dwellings, with a number of outhouses, &c. Also the same proportion of about one hundred cattle, and about one hundred and fifty head of sheep, the unexpired time of servitude of a number of stout, healthy Negro men, a large quantity of hay, a number of horses, and swine, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

No. 2. A commodious Brick-Messuage and Lot of Land, situate in the village of St. Georges now in the tenure of Mr. Samuel M'Glaughlin and occupied as a tavern, for many years, to advantage.

No. 3. A Lot of Marsh, containing about thirty acres, more or less, situate near the said village of St. Georges.

No. 4. Four Lots of Land, situate near Christiana Bridge, on the South side of Christiana Creek.

No. 5. A Lot, Wharf, and Frame Store-House, on the South side of Christiana Creek at Christiana Bridge.

No. 6. A Lot of Wood-Land, containing ten acres, more or less, situate about two miles from Christiana Bridge.

No. 7. A Lot of Land, with a commodious Two story Brick Messuage thereon erected, 38 feet front and 28 feet deep, one large room of which has been occupied as a dry goods store for a number of years; with a cellar under the whole.—Also a Brick Building of 25 feet by 23 which has been occupied as a granary and salt store, with a brick kitchen, smoke-house, and other outhouses, barn, stables, carriage-house, &c.—This stand is considered superior for a Merchant to any in the village of Christiana Bridge.

No. 8. The unexpired lease of a Still House for about eight years, within half a mile of Christiana Bridge, with three stills and a boiler, and every other conveniency for carrying on the distilling business.—The house and situation have been viewed by gentlemen from Lancaster county, who carry on the said business, and are allowed to be equal to any in the United States.

The property contained in No. 1, will be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Jonathan Foreman on the premises, beginning on Tuesday the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

No. 2 & 3, at the house of Samuel M'Glaughlin in the village of St. Georges, on Tuesday the 21st of said month, beginning at ten o'clock on said day.

No. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, at the house of William Shannon at Christiana Bridge, on Tuesday the 26th day of said month, beginning at 10 o'clock on said day.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase the above described property without viewing the same, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description thereof. That part therefore, contained in No. 1 may be viewed by applying to Mr. Anthony Dushane on the said premises. That part contained in no. 2 & 3. by applying to Mr. Samuel M'Glaughlin at St. Georges. And the part mentioned in no. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8, by applying to the subscribers at Christiana bridge.—The terms will be made as easy as the nature of the business will admit of, and be made known at the times and places of sale, by

ELIZABETH MAXWELL, Adm'x
JAMES COUPER,
DAVID NIVIN,
ROBERT EAKIN, } Admin'rs.

February 6 3tawt 19 F

*** For the last time,

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the Estate of Solomon Maxwell, esq. deceased, who do not immediately settle their respective accounts, by coming forward and giving their obligations, or discharging the same by making payment, must expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally attested, for settlement.

ELIZABETH MAXWELL, adm'x.
JAMES COUPER,
DAVID NIVIN,
ROBERT EAKIN } administrators.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of Maxwell and Nivin are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts with the Subscriber without delay; those, who have it not in their power to make payment, by giving their obligations, will meet with all the indulgence the nature of the case will admit of; and they, who do not attend to this last notice, may be assured, however disagreeable to the subscriber, that they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID NIVIN,
surviving Partner of MAXWELL & NIVIN.

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 25th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Raper Hoskins, deceased, situate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 43 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality—The whole has been used for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar fence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a floor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and healthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 15 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shewn them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, Admin'x.

January 18, 1799.

Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoskins, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement.

3awtdf

Is there an American, young or old, not interested in the History of the first Rise and Progress of his native Country, and from so celebrated a pen as that of Doctor Robertson?

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

No. 59, south Third street, opposite the Bank of the United States,

(Price one dollar neatly bound and lettered, in boards, six shillings)

Dr. Robertson's History of

(BRITISH)

AMERICA,

Containing

The history of Virginia to the year 1685, and the history of New-England to the year 1652, being what the Doctor had completed previous to his death. It has lately been given to the public with a preface by his son at Edinburgh, has already passed through three or four editions, and has been translated and published in

French at Paris.

Mr. Robertson in his preface observes,

"During the course of tedious illness, which he early foresaw would have a fatal termination, Dr. Robertson at different times destroyed many of his papers: But after his death, I found that part of the History of (British) America which he had wrote many years before, and which is now offered to the public. It is written with his own hand as all his works were; it is as carefully corrected as any part of his manuscripts which I have ever seen; and he had thought it worthy of being preserved, as it escaped the flames to which so many other papers had been committed. I read it with the utmost attention; but, before I came to any resolution about the publication, I put the MSS. into the hands of some of those friends whom my father used to consult on such occasions, as it would have been rashness and presumption in me, to have trusted to my own partial decision. It was perused by some other persons also, in whose taste and judgment I have the greatest confidence: by all of them I was encouraged to offer it to the public, as curious and interesting in itself, and not inferior to any of my father's other works."

The Editor of the Paris Edition apostrophizes the above work in the following manner.

"Every thing ensures success to this volume the talents and reputation of the author, and the impression still recent in the minds of all who have read the excellent work of which this is the completion—all conspire to give it an extensive spread. The history of America was the master-piece of one of the two ablest, or rather one of the two only modern historians. He has created this part of history, distinguished this chaos of the New World, distinguished with the hand of a master the part of genius, fortune, courage and crime, and conquered as it were, America, for literary, commercial, and political Europe.

"To ensure this last volume circulation, it is necessary only to name its author, and to remark, it possesses all that acuteness of observation, that perspicuity of exposition, the art of referring effects to causes, and of mingling with the account of events, the wholesomest and most approved principles of morals and politics, for which this writer was so eminently conspicuous—In short, that it exhibits the talents of ROBERTSON."

jan. 19. 1gt

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L. S.) THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age, near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection, and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey—Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved, and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL.

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

dec. 13 1aw4w

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L S) THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn.

November 2, 1798.

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion, Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fitted with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf